

## REMARKS

Applicant thanks the Examiner for indication that the formal drawings filed on May 5, 2005, have been accepted by the Office.

The acknowledgment of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 and indication that certified copies have been received by the Office is also noted with appreciation.

The specification has been amended in order to correct minor grammatical errors. No new matter is presented by this amendment.

Claims 1 to 9 are currently active in the application. By the present amendment claims 1, 2 and 3 have been amended and claims 6 to 9 have been added for the Examiner's consideration. The support for the amended and new claims can be found in at least Figures 2 and 3 and pages 5 to 7 of the specification.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by patent to Choi (U.S. Patent 5,535,685). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the reason that Choi neither shows nor suggests the claimed invention.

The present invention resolves a problem of processing composite wastes including combustibles and incombustibles, and especially the recycling a waste car bodies, in a more effective way than other modern methods. Specifically, conventionally waste cars are processed such way that a dry distillation process is applied in the end after shredding and separation processes. The Applicant proposes to change the order of operations. After dismantling, in common with the conventional method, the car body is pressed into a small rectangular parallelepiped block prior to a dry distillation process in order to break down solid organic matter into carbide. After that, a two stage of shredding process is applied. Specifically, during a coarse shredding process, glass and carbide matter are removed from the residuals of the waste car body, and after fine shredding, a separation of iron, aluminum and stainless pieces can be accomplished.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner relied on the patent to Choi stating that the reference discloses a method which also includes pressing and dry distillation

operations. However, the press process in Choi is performed in order to feed the waste to the feeding objective place by the waste feeding device. Specifically, Choi states, "Reference numbers 1 indicate waste feeding devices installed so as to be parallelly spaced a predetermined distance apart for repeatedly pressing waste to feed the waste to a feeding objective place, each including a hopper 12 provided on top of a waste introduction opening 11 formed on top of a waste transfer tube 11, cylinder 13 provided at one side of the waste transfer tube 11, and pressing plate 15 fixed at the fore end of a piston rod 14 coupled to the cylinder 13." (Choi column 2, lines 28-31). In contrast, a press process of the present invention is intended for pressing the composite waste to decrease the outer dimension of the composite waste which is different from the Choi pressing application. In order to emphasize the difference the claim 1 has been amended. Specifically, claim 1 now recites,

"A method of processing composite waste including combustibles and incombustibles, the composite waste having an outer dimension, comprising:  
a press process for pressing the composite waste to decrease the outer dimension of the composite waste; and..." (Emphasis added)

It is respectfully submitted that claim 1, as amended, clearly defines over the patent to Choi. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application in view of the present amendment.

Claims 1, 2, 4 and 5 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber (US 4,376,373) in view of Ueno et al. (US 6,336,601) and Sharp et al. (US 3,266,413). This rejection is respectfully traversed for the reason that the references taken singly or in combination fail to show, suggest or otherwise teach the claimed invention.

In order to reject the claimed invention, the Examiner combines several diverse references. The patent to Weber discloses a heat treatment process for incinerating composite waste comprising an automobile. The Examiner fairly admits that the reference to Weber does not show a dry distillation process. The Examiner relies on patent to Ueno, who discloses a heat treatment process which is a dry distillation process. The Examiner also uses a patent to Sharp as showing a

car crushing machine. However, none of references, relied on by the Examiner to create the combination recognize the problem solved by the claimed invention, much less suggest the specifically claimed process.

As it was discussed earlier and shown on page 2, line 18, the Applicant intends to change an order of the steps in a method of processing of combine wastes including combustibles and incombustibles by performing a dry distillation prior to shredding. Such approach brings a number of advantages to quality of processing: improves a quality of separated materials, decreases costs, time and energy consumption since shredded dust contains a lot of moisture. As it is explained in the specification, performing shredding of material before dry distillation takes more time and energy. It should be respectfully noted that none of the references, relied on by the Examiner, shows the processing of wastes wherein a dry distillation step precedes a residual waste shredding operation. For instance, the patent to Weber et al. shows a two-step incinerator, wherein combustible waste first is shredded, dried, and after that burned. The patent to Sharp presents only car crushing feature which is not an essential point of the present invention. The reference to Ueno et al., as related to the distillation of circuit boards, shows only distillation and does not need any shredding due to the specifically processed material.

It can be concluded that the combination proposed by the Examiner is not proper since the problem solved by the present invention is not recognized anywhere and therefore there is no intention shown to solve it.

Claim 3 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber in view of Ueno et al., Sharp et al., and further in view of Murata (U.S. Patent 6,086,000). This rejection is traversed.

The Examiner relies on patent to Murata as showing a coarse and fine shredding processes. However, Murata clearly shows a dust treatment process which includes only crushing and separating recovered metals for recycling. The patent to Murata is silent about distillation process and does not suggest or show the present amendment.

In order to emphasize a preferred application of the present invention, new

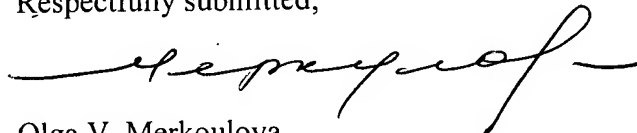
claims 6 to 9, have been added by this amendment. It is respectfully submitted that newly added claim 6 clearly defines over all references relied on by the Examiner, reciting as it does the process shown in the flow diagram of Fig. 2. New claim 7, dependent on claim 6, recites the process shown in more detail in Fig. 3. New claim 8, also dependent on claim 6, recites the details of the dry distillation process as described at the top of page 6 of the specification, and new claim 9, also dependent on claim 6, recites the distillation of multiple blocks. Applicant respectfully submits that newly presented claim 6 is clearly defines over the combination proposed by Examiner.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered, that claims 1 to 9 be allowed, and that the application be passed to issue.

Should the Examiner find the application to be other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned at the local telephone number listed below to discuss any other changes deemed necessary in a telephonic or personal interview.

A provisional petition is hereby made for any extension of time necessary for the continued pendency during the life of this application. Please charge any fees for such provisional petition and any deficiencies in fees and credit any overpayment of fees to Attorney's Deposit Account No. 50-2041 (Whitham, Curtis & Christofferson, P.C.).

Respectfully submitted,



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